

脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(DON)的代谢特征

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摘 要: 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(DON)对以谷物为基础的食物和饲料的污染是一个全球性问题, 严重危害了人和动物的健康。DON 在人和动物体内的代谢特征是开展 DON 暴露评估、毒性作用机制和干预技术等研究的基础。近年来有关 DON 的吸收、分布、代谢和排泄等毒物动力学研究引起了国内外广泛关注。本文将 DON 代谢特征的最新进展进行了全面的综述。

关键词: 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇; 毒物动力学; 代谢

中图分类号: S811.2 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-267X(2016)00-0000-00

脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(deoxynivalenol, DON)是由禾谷镰刀菌(*Fusarium graminearum*)产生的次级代谢产物^[1], 在以谷物小麦、大麦、燕麦、玉米等为基础的食物和饲料中普遍存在, 并且谷物中 DON 的污染程度与降水、花期湿度和储存条件密切相关^[2]。DON 是世界上分布最广泛、污染最严重的霉菌毒素之一^[3-10], DON 污染已成为饲料和食品安全的重要问题。DON 可以影响肠道、免疫系统和神经组织细胞的活性和功能, 引起包括呕吐、厌食、腹痛、腹泻、头痛和头晕等症状, 导致机体营养不良、免疫功能障碍和生长抑制, 甚至导致休克以致死亡。这不仅严重危害人和动物的健康, 还给养殖业带来巨大的经济损失^[11-14]。分析谷物及饲料中的 DON 水平是从源头控制 DON 污染的有效途径, 而其代谢产物是 DON 暴露的有效生物标志物^[15-16]。生理样本如血液、尿液和组织器官可以作为 DON 中毒重要的诊断靶标, 因此有关 DON 的毒物动力学研究引起了国内外广泛关注。本文将 DON 代谢特征的最新进展进行了全面综述。

1 DON 的污染分布特征

DON 对以谷物为基础的食物和饲料的污染是一个全球性问题。在欧洲针对饲料样品中 DON 污染调查研究发现, 约有 57% 的饲料样品存在 DON 污染, 且污染水平为 91~5 000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ^[17]。针对 82 个 3 种不同基质(母猪饲料、小麦和玉米)的饲料样品调查研究表明, 有 67

收稿日期: 2015 - 09 - 15

基金项目: “十二五”农村领域国家科技计划(2011BAD26B0450); 公益性行业(农业)科研专项经费(20120388-01)

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种受到 DON 污染，污染最高水平约为 9 528 μg/kg^[18]。而欧盟设定谷物中 DON 的最高限量为 1 250 μg/kg。西班牙、捷克和南非等国家以谷物为基础的食品也普遍被 DON 污染，不同国家和地区 DON 污染情况见表 1。此外，食物中的 DON 可经动物和人的排泄物通过排污系统污染水源^[19]，造成潜在的环境污染风险。

表 1 DON 污染的地区分布及污染特征
Table 1 DON contamination area distribution and contamination characteristics

地区 Region	样品 Sample	阳性率 Positive rate/%	最高水平 Maximum level/(μg/kg)	参考文献 References
欧洲 Europe	西班牙 玉米、小麦、大米	25.7、62.0、79.8	6 178	[3]
	米源食品	60		
	塞尔维亚 向日葵、玉米、小麦	47.4、44.7、37.5	2 460	[4]
美洲 America	捷克 面包	94		[5]
	加拿大 玉米	83.7	2 630	[6]
	澳大利亚 谷物	61、87、68 ¹⁾	7 310	[7]
亚太地区 Asia pacific	中国 小麦	89.3	4 975	[8]
	突尼斯 小麦	83	1 330	[9]
	南非 小麦粉、玉米粉	69、89		[10]

¹⁾ 分别表示 2009 年、2010 年和 2011 年的数值。Values for 2009, 2010 and 2011, respectively.

2 DON 的生化性质

DON 又名呕吐毒素，属单端孢霉烯族类毒素^[1]，化学名称为 12,13 - 环氧 - 3,7,15 - 三羟基单端孢霉 - 9 - 烯 - 8 - 酮，物理状态为无色针状结晶，为极性化合物，易溶于水和极性有机溶剂(图 1)。由于 DON 在 350 ℃高温下化学性质仍稳定，不受加工和烹饪过程影响而遍及整个食物链^[2,20]。这类小倍半萜类化合物 C₁₂ 和 C₁₃ 位置上的环氧基团对于 DON 的毒性至关重要，它可能与细胞中蛋白质的氨基、羧基和羟基相互作用，结合核糖体引起核糖体应激并激活各种蛋白激酶而产生毒性^[21-28]。

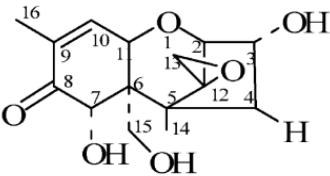


图 1 DON 的化学结构

Fig.1 The chemical structure of DON

3 DON 的毒物动力学

3.1 DON 的吸收

毒物动力学研究结果显示, DON 经口服后可以穿过机体小肠屏障被迅速吸收, 进入血液循环并分布至外周各器官^[24]。尤其 DON 还可以穿过血脑屏障(blood-brain barrier, BBB)分布至中枢神经系统^[24]。

3.1.1 DON 穿过小肠屏障

DON 的毒性源于其可以穿过生物屏障, 进而影响器官中细胞的活性和功能。DON 摄入后首先穿过肠道屏障。动物和人消化道中寄居细菌共生微生物, 可以保护宿主免受病原微生物和毒素的侵害^[29-30]。小肠对 DON 的吸收具有很大的物种差异性, 分别为猪(82%)>鸡(19%)>绵羊(5.9%~9.9%)>牛(1%)^[31-34], 这主要与小肠前后益生菌群的分布有关^[35-37]。

DON 进入反刍动物和禽类小肠之前会接触较高浓度的微生物, 并且被代谢成脱毒产物去环氧脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇(deepoxydeoxynivalenol, DOM-1), 由此降低了这些动物对于口服 DON 的敏感性^[38]。

对于人和单胃动物(猪和啮齿动物), 因只在小肠结肠区具有高分布菌群, 只有小部分 DON 到达结肠被细菌代谢成 DOM-1, 并且通过粪便排出体外^[39], 故很大比例 DON 可以穿过小肠上皮细胞进入血液循环而被迅速吸收。因此, 相对于禽类或反刍动物, 猪对 DON 更为敏感^[31]。研究表明猪口服 DON 后约 30 min 在血浆中即可检测到 DON, 并在 3~4 h 内达到吸收峰, 因此猪的近端小肠可以快速且高效吸收 DON^[40-41]。

对 Caco-2 细胞及禽类小肠段研究表明, DON 主要通过被动扩散和细胞旁路吸收^[42-43]。肠炎、小肠病毒感染、病原微生物以及毒素等都会降低小肠细胞间的紧密连接, 从而促进肠上皮细胞对毒素的吸收^[44-46]。研究显示, 阉割公猪单次或持续暴露(4 周)污染 DON 的饲料, 其对 DON 的吸收率分别为 54%和 89%^[47]。毒素持续暴露具有高生物利用率, 一方面可能与给药期间血液中 DON 的不完全消除有关^[47], 另一方面可能由 DON 影响肠道细胞紧密结合蛋白的表达进而引起屏障功能损伤所致^[48-50]。而 7 日龄罗斯肉鸡持续暴露(4 周)污染 DON 饲料后 DON 的吸收率反而会降低^[51], 这可能与 DON 持续暴露使肉鸡适应毒素刺激, 并在形态和功能层面启动肠道修复机能有关。此外, 对 DON 的生物利用率还与机体不同发育阶段对 DON 的耐受性有关^[52]。

3.1.2 DON 穿过 BBB

DON 对脑功能的影响可能通过外周效应发挥作用, 但 DON 可以迅速穿过 BBB, 直接作用于脑细胞进而影响神经系统的功能^[53]。BBB 是由内皮细胞和神经胶质细胞构成的可选择屏障, 抑制外源分子从血浆进入脑脊液。DON 穿过 BBB 的速度因物种而异, 2~60 min 不等。静脉注射 DON 后猪和绵羊的脑脊液在 2.5 min 内均可以检测到 DON。绵羊脑脊液中检测的 DON 在 5~10 min 即达到峰值, 而猪则在 30~60 min 达到峰值^[53]。DON 穿过小鼠 BBB 相对较慢, 小鼠脑脊液在 5 min 可以检测到 DON^[24]。猪血浆中的 DON 有 20%~30%可以进入脑脊液, 其在脑脊液中的半衰期与血浆中类似(20 h)^[53]。小鼠到达 BBB 的 DON 约

占血浆浓度的 10%^[24]。而对于绵羊，只有 5%的 DON 可以穿过 BBB^[53]。但 DON 是否能穿过人和其他物种的 BBB 还有待于进一步研究来揭示。

3.1.3 DON进入细胞的机制

目前，DON进入细胞的可能机制有2种：一种机制是DON不直接进入细胞内，而与细胞膜上的受体或蛋白相互作用激活各种激酶，进而激活下游信号通路发挥毒性效应，但至今还没有相关研究证实；另外一种机制是DON通过脂溶性扩散或内吞作用进入细胞^[54]，有研究表明DON直接进入细胞后可以结合核糖体并引发一系列毒性效应^[21-27]。DON是否可以与膜上受体结合发挥毒性效应以及DON进入细胞后还可以与除核糖体之外的其他细胞器或蛋白结合仍需进一步研究来阐明。

3.2 DON 的分布

血液中原药及其代谢产物的分布和消除速率是毒物动力学的重要参数。小鼠单次口服给药后，DON 迅速进入血液循环并分布至外周各器官^[24]。DON 在血浆、肝脏、肾脏、心脏和脾脏中的药物峰时间/浓度、分布半衰期($t_{1/2\alpha}$)和消除半衰期($t_{1/2\beta}$)见表 2，其中 DON 在血浆、肝脏和肾脏中的消除动力学均遵循二室模型。DON 进入脑相对较慢，且峰值较低(0.7~1.0 $\mu\text{g/g}$) (表 2)。猪静脉注射 DON 或暴露污染 DON 饲料后血液中 DON 及其代谢物的 $t_{1/2\beta}$ 为 3.00~3.96 h^[33](表 3)。而猪饲喂天然污染的 DON 的谷物 $t_{1/2\beta}$ 相对较长。肉鸡胃内插管给药 DON 后血液中游离 DON 的 $t_{1/2\beta}$ 约为 0.6 h^[32]。相反，绵羊瘤胃给药 DON 的 $t_{1/2\beta}$ 则相对较长，为 4.0~5.3 h^[31]，表明 DON 在反刍动物体内消除速率较慢。

表 2 小鼠单次口服 DON 后在血浆及各组织中的分布及消除代谢动力学

Table 2 Kinetics of DON distribution and clearance in plasma and other tissues after single oral exposure ^[24]					
给药剂量 Dose/(mg/kg BW)	血浆/组织 Plasma /tissues	药物峰 Drug concentrations		分布半衰期 Half-lives of distribution ($t_{1/2\alpha}$)/min	消除半衰期 Half-lives of clearance ($t_{1/2\beta}$)/h
		5 min	15 min		
25	血浆	12.1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	11.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$	20.4	11.8
	肝脏	19.6 $\mu\text{g/g}$	12.1 $\mu\text{g/g}$	22	19
	肾脏	7.6 $\mu\text{g/g}$	9.0 $\mu\text{g/g}$	47	20.9
	脾脏	7.3 $\mu\text{g/g}$	7.9 $\mu\text{g/g}$	29	9
	心脏	6.7 $\mu\text{g/g}$	6.8 $\mu\text{g/g}$	41	12.3
	脑	0.7~1.0 $\mu\text{g/g}$		5 min~2 h	

表 3 DON 在畜禽动物中的毒物动力学

Table 3 Toxicokinetics of DON in farm animals^[55]

物种 Species	剂量	毒素来	给药方式	消除半衰	评估指标	生物利用率	参考文献
	Dose/(mg/kg BW)	源 Toxin source	Administration route ¹⁾	期 Half-lives of	Evaluation index ²⁾		

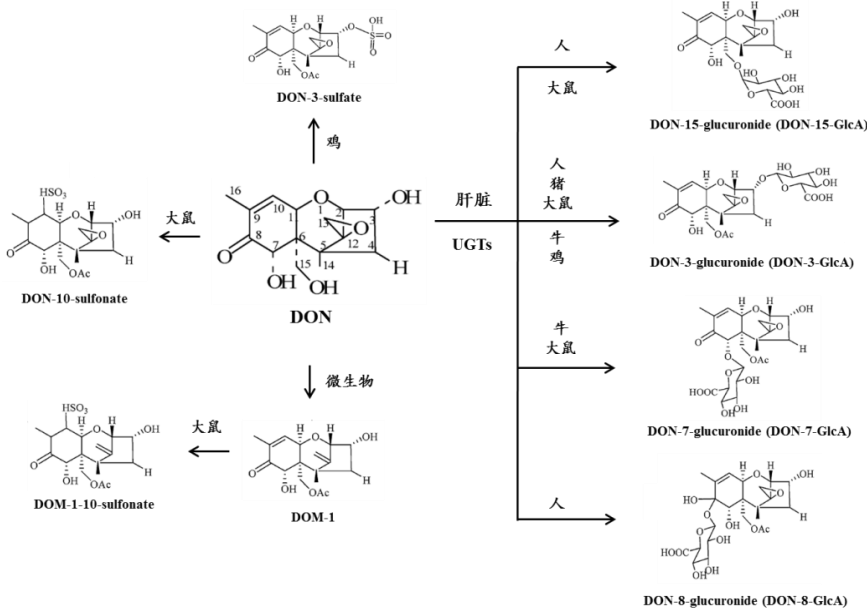
				clearance			
				(t _{1/2β})/h			
肥育猪							
Growing-finishing pig	0.1	标准品	i.v.	3.0	a+b	—	[56]
肥育猪							
Growing-finishing pig	0.049	小麦粒	p.o.	3.96	a+b	82	[33]
母猪 Sow	0.27~0.29	标准品	i.p.	1.75~4	a+b	—	[57]
肉鸡 Broiler	0.75	标准品	p.o.	0.6	a	19	[32]
绵羊 Sheep	5	标准品	p.o.	4-5.3	a+b+c	5.9~9.9	[31]

¹⁾ i.v.: 静脉注射 intravenous injection; p.o.: 口服 oral exposure; i.p.: 腹腔注射 intraperitoneal injection。

²⁾ a: 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇 DON; b: DON 葡萄糖醛酸共轭物 DON-glucuronide; c: 去环氧脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇 DOM-1。

3.3 DON 的代谢

DON 的代谢是指 DON 在消化道被微生物或在机体的肠黏膜、肝脏、肾脏等器官被降解成多种产物的过程。目前 DON 已鉴定的代谢产物相对较少(图 2)，主要包括 DOM-1、DON 葡萄糖醛酸共轭物(DON-glucuronide, DON-GlcA)、DON 磺酸盐共轭物(DON-sulfonate)以及 DON 硫酸盐共轭物(DON-sulfate)。其中 DON-GlcA 是 DON 的有效毒性标志物。



DON: 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇 deoxynivalenol; DOM-1: 去环氧脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇 deepoxydeoxynivalenol; UGTs: 尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖醛酸转移酶 UDP-glucuronosyltransferases; DON-3-GlcA、DON-7-GlcA、DON-8-GlcA、DON-15-GlcA: 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇葡萄糖醛酸共轭物 deoxynivalenol-glucuronide; DON-3-sulfonate: 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇磺酸盐共轭物 deoxynivalenol-sulfonate;

DON-3-sulfate: 脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇硫酸盐共轭物 deoxynivalenol-sulfate; DOM-1-10-sulfonate: 去环氧脱氧雪腐镰刀菌烯醇磺酸盐共轭物 deepoxydeoxynivalenol-sulfonate。

图2 DON 在人及动物体内的生物转化

Fig.2 Biotransformation of DON in humans and animals^[58]

3.3.1 DOM-1

DOM-1 主要在微生物催化下生成^[59], 是不同物种中较常见的 DON 的代谢产物(啮齿动物、猪、鸡及反刍动物)。DON 经口服后在血液中检测的 DOM-1 并非在小肠腔产生, 而是在消化道中经细菌的脱毒效应后被小肠吸收^[60]。体内试验显示, 绵羊和牛瘤胃中微生物也可以将 DON 转化成 DOM-1, 且奶牛的转化效率要高^[61-63]。此外, 人粪便中的微生物也可以催化 DON 形成 DOM-1^[64]。虽然深湖细菌中分离的细胞色素 P450 (CYP450) 酶可以催化 DON 形成 16-OH-DON, 但 CYP450 酶并不参与 DON 的代谢^[65], 因此, 目前 DON 被微生物催化代谢的酶机制仍未阐明。除微生物外, 机体组织如肝脏可能也进行 DON 的脱氧脱毒代谢。如猪静脉注射 DON 也可以检测到 DOM-1, 且 DOM-1 在猪胆汁中的水平要高于血液^[40], 但肝脏是否可以进行 DON 脱氧脱毒效应还需要研究来进一步阐明。

3.3.2 DON-GlcA

DON 与葡萄糖醛酸的共轭作用可以增加其水溶性, 进而更利于其通过尿液和胆汁排出体外。DON-GlcA 是在尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖醛酸转移酶(UDP-glucuronosyltransferases, UGTs)的催化下产生的。因 DON-GlcA 的脂水分配系数(logD)值较低, 其穿过细胞膜或结合核糖体效率较低, 因此其毒性低于 DON^[66]。机体对外源性毒素的脱毒作用多发生在小肠、肝脏和肾脏, 而 UGTs 在肝脏、小肠和肾脏分布广泛^[67]。最新研究表明肝脏微粒体可以代谢 DON 并将其转化成 DON-GlcA, 产物主要包括 DON-3-GlcA 和 DON-15-GlcA^[68-69]。研究中观察了人、大鼠、牛、猪和鸡的肝脏微粒体中 DON 的代谢, 结果表明 DON C3 位点的共轭能力是牛>大鼠>人^[68](图 2)。同时, 在大鼠和人的微粒体中均可检测到 DON-15-GlcA^[69]。DON-7-GlcA 和 DON-8-GlcA 是新鉴定的共轭产物^[68]。小肠和肾脏微粒体研究结果并未表明其可以进行 DON 的脱毒代谢。绵羊口服给药后约 75% 的 DON 可以转化成 DON-GlcA, 而静脉注射只有 21% 的生物利用率, 这表明很大程度上脱毒产物的产生依赖于小肠上皮细胞^[31]。此外, 猪口服给药 DON 后血浆中可以检测到 DON-GlcA, 但静脉注射 DON 后却无法检测, 说明此共轭过程很可能发生在小肠吸收前^[33,47]。然而, 肠道细胞是否能对 DON 进行脱毒代谢还有待于进一步研究。

3.3.3 其他代谢产物

除了 DON-GlcA, DON 代谢生成 DON-sulfonate 和 DON-sulfate 也是在动物体内降低毒性的途径。DON-sulfonate 可以降低猪的呕吐反应^[70], 对猪外周血单核细胞以及猪小肠上皮细胞均无毒害作用^[71]。在鸡和大鼠中可以检测到 DON-10-sulfonate、DON-3-sulfate 及 DOM-1 磺酸盐共轭物 (DOM-1-10-sulfonate)^[72]。在绵羊尿中也可以检测到 DON-3-sulfate^[73]。

总之, 所有 DON 共轭物的产生均是其重要的解毒途径。DON 与葡萄糖醛酸共轭并通

过尿液排出是其主要代谢途径。而截止目前 UGTs 具体哪个酶亚族参与催化形成 DON-GlcA 还未知。同时，DON 代谢存在明显的物种差异，而这种差异的调节机制仍需进一步研究来阐明。

3.4 DON 的排泄

DON 主要以 DON、DOM-1、DON-GlcA 以及 DOM-1-GlcA 的形式通过尿液排出。有研究显示，人摄入的 DON 约 91% 以 DON-GlcA 的形式排出体外，并且以 DON-15-GlcA 为主^[74-75]。猪摄入的 DON 约 68% 以 DON 和 DON-GlcA 的形式通过尿排出，约 20% 以 DOM-1 和 DON 的形式通过粪便排出^[40,47]。DON/DOM-1 以及 DON-GlcA/DOM-1-GlcA 的排泄一方面可能通过血液在肾小球的过滤作用，另一方面可能通过由小肠、肾脏和肝脏上皮细胞中分布的 P-糖蛋白排出^[54]。DON 及其代谢物的排泄速度较快，猪和绵羊摄取 DON 后，血浆中约 1/2 的 DON 在 6 h 后被排出^[31,40]。DON 在动物中的高排泄率表明其原型及代谢物与血浆白蛋白结合率较低。而近期研究发现 DON 可以和人血浆白蛋白相互作用^[76]，表明 DON 在人中具有较长的血浆半衰期，增加了 DON 对人潜在的危害。

3.5 DON 及其代谢产物的残留

检测动物源性食品如肌肉、肝脏、肾脏、牛奶和鸡蛋中 DON 的残留可以为消费者提供风险评估的依据。研究表明，DON 以原型和 DOM-1 形式在猪可食用组织肾脏中的残留量最高(表 4)。其他组织的残留量顺序分别为肝脏>肌肉>脾脏>脂肪。DON 在肾脏的高残留量可能与尿液浓缩有关，且与 DON 在猪体内主要以尿的形式排出是一致的。奶牛饲喂 DON 水平为 8.21 mg/kg(干物质基础)的饲料后，牛奶中 DON 及 DOM-1 的转化率分别为 0.000 1~0.000 2 和 0.000 4~0.002 4^[63]。蛋鸡饲料中 DON 浓度为 11.9 mg/kg 时，蛋黄和蛋清中 DON 和 DOM-1 残留均低于检测限(分别为 2.5 和 1.0 μg/kg)^[77]。因此，DON 在牛奶和鸡蛋中的残留很低。

表 4 DON 及其代谢产物 DOM-1 在猪可食用组织中的残留
Table 4 Residues of DON and its metabolite DOM-1 in edible tissues of pigs^[55]

组织 Tissues	剂量 Dose/(mg/kg BW)	给药周期 Duration	给药方式 Feeding mode ¹⁾	毒素 Toxin/(μg/kg)		参考文献 References
				脱氧雪腐镰 刀菌烯醇 DON	去环氧脱 氧雪腐镰 刀菌烯醇 DOM-1	
肌 肉 Muscle	6.8	12 周龄(肥育猪)	a.l./r.	7.3~20.5	0~1.7	[78]
肝 脏 Liver	6.8	12 周龄(肥育猪)	a.l./r.	13.7~36.3	0~3.9	[78]
	4.42	35 日龄(妊娠母猪)	r.(2 kg/d)	4.3~8.7	0	[79]
肾 脏 Kidney	6.8	12 周龄(肥育猪)	a.l./r.	46.7~122.3	1.8~12.3	[78]
	4.42	35 日龄(妊娠母猪)	r.(2 kg/d)	16.2~27.7	0~3.2	[79]

脂肪 Fat	6.8	12 周龄(肥育猪)	a.l./r.	0~8	0	[78]
脾 脏 Spleen	4.42	35 日龄(妊娠母猪)	r.(2 kg/d)	4.7~8.7	0~4.4	[79]

¹⁾ a.l.: 自由采食 *ad libitum*; r.: 限饲 *restrictive*。

4 小 结

DON 对以谷物为基础的食物和饲料中的污染是一个全球性问题。DON 因其不易降解的稳定特性而遍及整个食物链。DON 污染作为饲料和食品安全的重要问题，严重危害了人和动物的健康。DON 的吸收、分布、代谢以及在动物源性食品的残留分布等研究可以为人类、畜禽健康风险评估提供理论基础。DON 的毒物动力学研究显示其可以被快速吸收进入血液循环分布至外周各器官，并能穿过 BBB。DON 吸收进入机体后可以代谢成脱毒产物降低其毒性。DON 与葡萄糖醛酸共轭并通过尿液排出是其主要代谢途径。尽管 DON 在不同物种的毒物代谢动力学的研究已取得部分进展，但 DON 的代谢途径及其在临床诊断和畜禽安全风险评估中的应用还有待于深入研究。如 DON 在反刍动物和单胃动物的代谢途径和代谢产物的物种差异性非常明显，造成这种差异的调节机制目前尚不清楚。与同属单端孢霉烯族类毒素的 T2 毒素相比，DON 的代谢产物鉴定的相对较少。DON 是否还存在其他代谢物也需要进一步研究来揭示。将转录组学、蛋白质组学与代谢组学技术有机结合，建立基于生理学分析为基础的畜禽健康风险评估的临床诊断工具，分析 DON 的暴露浓度、在动物机体生理标本残留浓度以及对应的临床症状的关联性还面临着巨大的挑战。

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Metabolic Characteristics of Deoxynivalenol

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Abstract: Deoxynivalenol (DON) contamination of food and feed which based on grain is a global problem, and it causes serious damage to humans and animals health. Metabolic characteristics of DON in humans and animals are the foundation of the DON exposure assessment, toxicology mechanism and intervention technique research. In recent years, the absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of DON have caused wide public concern. This paper reviews the latest research progress of the metabolic characteristics of DON.

Key words: deoxynivalenol; toxicokinetics; metabolism

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